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# A FARM GARDEN

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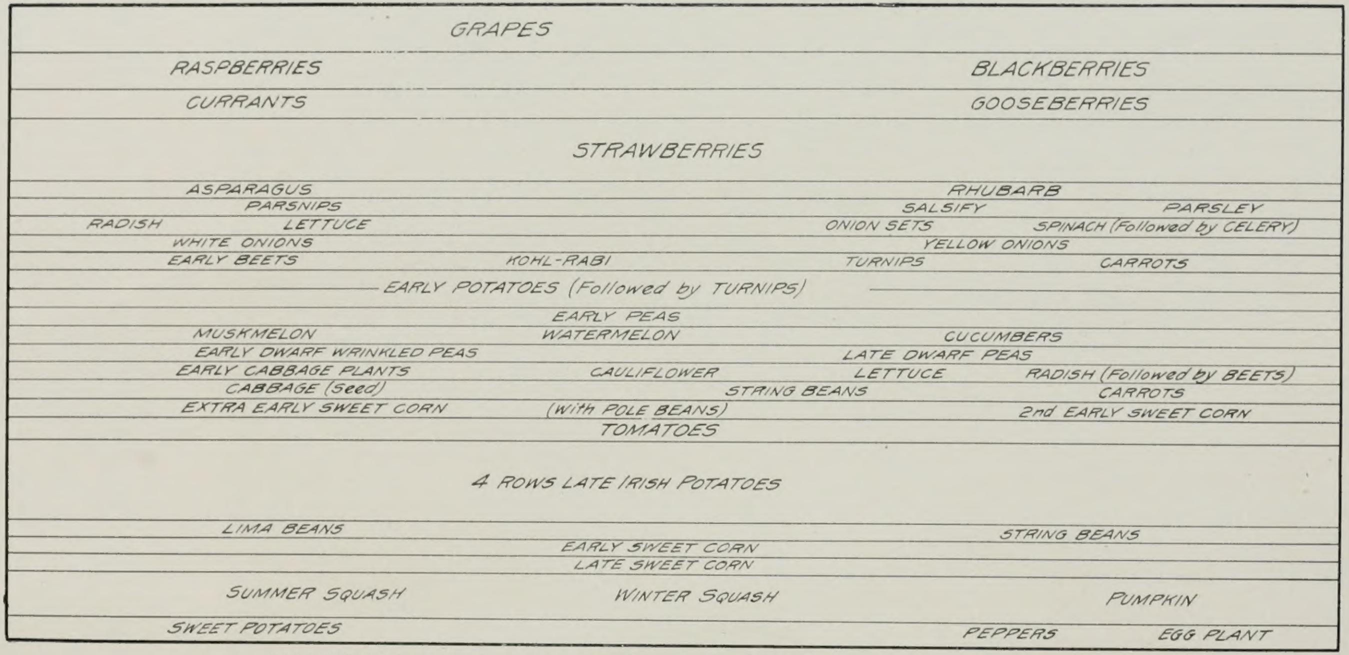


DIAGRAM OF A FARMER'S GARDEN 96 FT. BY 200 FT.

# A FARM GARDEN

By R. B. Cruickshank

Every farm should have a garden. The garden may vary in size and in variety, quantity and quality of resulting produce, depending upon the tastes and abilities of the individual owners, but any farm is a better farm for having a good garden. The garden is sometimes called a home garden, sometimes a kitchen garden. The ideal home garden, whether it be on a farm or on a city lot, is one that furnishes a desirable variety of products of high quality continuously throughout a season.

The need of a kitchen garden on a farm is an urgent one. There is no handy grocery store to which the housewife can phone and which will deliver to her berries and vegetables when she wishes them. The men are generally too busy to drop their farm work and drive to the grocery in town for the needed supplies. If the housewife is expected to prepare many vegetables for the table, she must have, close to the house a garden which will afford a selection of seasonable produce. The cost of feeding the family will be materially reduced, and there will be a more pleasing variety of food offered, when a well planned, well cared for garden is added to the farm. A garden, the plan of which has been thoroughly worked out ,will, under proper management, give a succession of fresh and canned fruits and vegetables the year round. Probably as much, or more, satisfaction and financial gain can be obtained from an area devoted to the growing of such products as from that used by any other farm crop.

## Planning the Garden

Before the time for beginning the actual work of preparing the soil for the seed, some time and thought should be given to formulating plans. The success of the garden is dependent upon many conditions and these require time for consideration. Success not only means satisfactory yields and full development of crops but also economy of time, labor and money. The work of planning the garden should be completed some few weeks before the garden operations are commenced. A diagram may be drawn such as is shown in this bulletin or details may be reduced to writing so that there will be no mistake or confusion in the season's work.

To the person planning a garden, a wide choice of small fruits and vegetables adapted to Ohio climate is offered. The selection, of course, will be based upon the personal tastes of the gardener and his family.

Perhaps, unless a gardener has had some experience, it would not be advisable for him to attempt too much the first year or two.

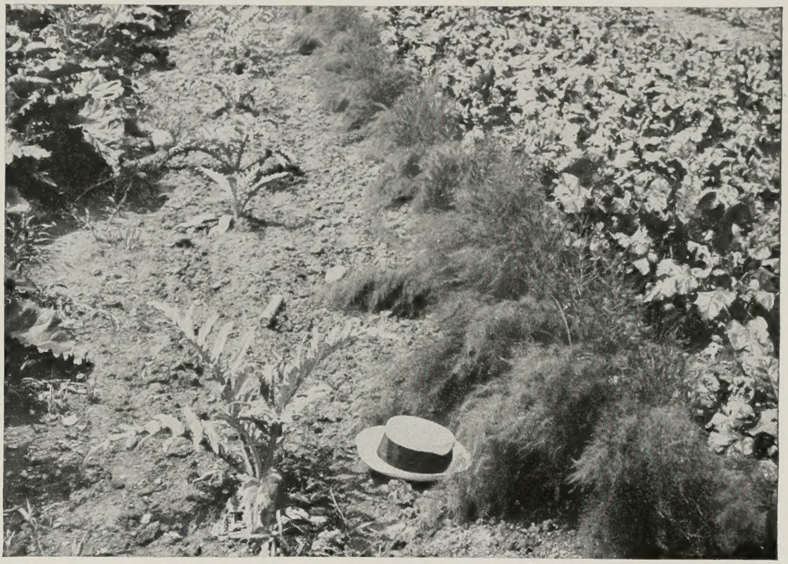
The arrangements of these crops in the garden is of the primary importance. Time can be spent profitably in figuring the proper place and space to give each kind of fruit and vegetable. These should be arranged in the garden in much the same order as they are planted. This system makes the tillage easier and cheaper, as it allows the unoccupied portion to be worked with wide implements, and just often enough to keep it in a loose, mellow condition. Crops requiring practically the same kind of cultivation and care and having about the same length of season may also be grown in the same or adjoining rows. Crops that will remain in the same space for more than one year are usually planted at one end of the garden.

On selecting a site for a home garden, the soil, aspect, shape and size of the garden should be considered. The soil is probably the most important of these points and should receive first thought. The ideal garden soil is a sandy loam underlaid with a porous subsoil. This combination furnishes the proper physical make-up and the necessary drainage. Some crops are more particular in their soil requirements than others, but the sandy loam, or in some cases, a clay loam intelligently managed will produce satisfactory results.

When possible a southern or southeastern slope should be chosen. This will permit earlier planting, and give earlier crops. Steep land is not to be advised for gardens as the cost of production is too great. A location convenient to a water supply is an advantage.

The site chosen will also depend upon the size and shape of the garden. The size will vary, of course, with the number of people to be fed, their individual tastes, the amount and variety of produce, the time that can be spent in the garden work, and sometimes with available space. The shape of the garden should be, if possible, oblong with the rows running the long way. This lessens the labor of planting and cultivation as there are fewer turns to make.

Before any proper and definite arrangement of crops in the garden can be determined, it is essential to know at what time the seed or plants should be planted. Some vegetables will grow and develop better in early spring than in the heat and drought of summer; others require the heat and would not revive if planted earlier, especially if subjected to frosts. Some will mature in a comparatively few weeks, while others will need a longer period, a few extending their season from spring till fall. Some vegetables are obliged to spend the first part of their lives under glass. These include such as our cool weather crops, which have a growing season so long that it would extend over into summer unless the plants were started before outdoor conditions became suitable for planting, and such warm weather crops as need for best development a longer period of hot weather than summer supplies. The former are started and transplanted as early in the spring as possible, the latter are held under glass until weather sufficiently warm is at hand. Practically all vegetable crops are somewhat different and may be more or less insistent in their demands for warmth and moisture, so that when twenty or thirty kinds are growing in a single garden, it is not to be wondered at that some do not do as well as others. Experience alone can tell the farmer just what should be included in his planting and what each needs in the way of cultivation, fertilization and other care.



Asparagus and Globe Artichoke

## Companion Cropping

A knowledge of the seasons and habits of growth of the various vegetables will enable a gardener to take the advantage of two systems, known as companion and succession cropping. These are designed to economize space, labor, and plant food and to give an opportunity of producing a larger yield or a greater variety on a certain area.

Companion cropping is the growing of more than one kind of crop in the same space at the same time. That is, two or more crops occupy the ground together but their seasons for full development are of differen lengths and the earlier maturing ones are up and are utilized before their slower growing companions are large enough to need the space. The first crop to mature may be planted in the same rows with the others or between the rows. Companion cropping ordinarily would not be practised to any great extent in the farm garden. It often requires an increased use of the smaller hand tools and more time and attention must be given to details if the system is to be a success. On the farm, there is usually sufficient space for the garden so that the grower can better afford to use more ground than to obligate himself to spend more time and labor there. In limited areas, companion cropping is usually an advantageous practise.

Vegetable growers make use of large numbers of systems or combinations in their work, a few of the more common ones being as follows:

Lettuce and early cabbage grown alternately in the row. The lettuce will be ready for consumption early and after its removal, the cabbage has the entire space.

Radish seeds may be sown thinly in the same rows with onions, parsnips, parsley, salsify, beets, kohlrabi, turnips, carrots and others.

Where hand work is employed, the space between the rows may be utilized by the earlier crop or crops in addition to that in the row.

## Succession Cropping

Succession cropping will probably prove of more value to the farmer than companion cropping. By this system, the ground is kept occupied by a crop nearly all of the time. When an early maturing kind is removed, it is followed by some other vegetable whose season will permit its being planted at that time. Successions allow of a much greater variety of produce being raised on a given area than would be possible by single planting.

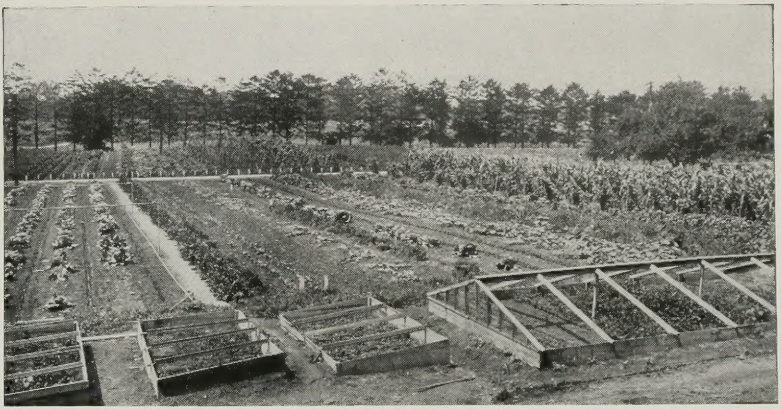
The following are a few suggestions for successions:

Celery to be used succeeding radishes, lettuce, onions, turnips, spinach, early potatoes and other early crops; turnips after the same vegetables; beets following lettuce, radishes, etc.; early sweet corn replaced by beans, early potatoes by late sweet corn, and others. There is opportunity for making a very large number of combinations, but the above are given merely as examples.

## Greenhouses and Hotbeds

To assist him in work of bringing to proper maturity certain vegetables, the gardener makes use of greenhouses and hotbeds. Greenhouses have not yet found a place on many farms, but hotbeds are within the financial reach of all farmers. They are inexpensive and easy to care for. Certain crops must as a rule be started under glass while many others may be. Hotbeds on the farm are an advantage from several standpoints. Besides enabling the farmer to raise crops that he otherwise could not grow, the hotbed will allow him to have earlier crops, more succession crops, and often better crops.

Some of the vegetables which are commonly found in hotbeds are lettuce, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, beets, eggplant, pepper, spinach, kale, tomato, squash, and sweet potato. A few of the above are sometimes started in boxes of earth placed near a window in a warm room in the house. Their care while in the hotbed will consist chiefly of giving them plenty of room, air and sunlight, and of keeping them free from too much heat and from cold draughts. Water should be applied on sunny days, preferably in the morning in order that the plants may dry out before night. The bed should be ventilated on warm days, and protected from frost on cold nights by placing boards or canvas over the sash. Before they are transplanted to permanent places in the garden, they must be "hardened off" by subjecting them gradually to open air conditions and by withholding their water supply for the few days immediately preceding the operation.



A Farm Garden

The hot beds can be located conveniently at one end of the garden. It is an advantage to have them protected from cold winds by fences or trees. A southern or southeastern exposure is to be preferred.

In making a hotbed, the first thing to do is to excavate a pit. This should be done in the fall. This pit will be practically the same size as the frames and will vary in depth from 15 to 25 inches depending upon the geographical location and the kind of crop to be forced. The greater depths are necessary in northern sections and for such vegetables as tomatoes, eggplants and peppers. Instead of digging a pit, the frames may be placed upon a flat pile of manure of the proper depth.

The frame is made of one inch boards. On the north side these will extend above the surface of the ground about 12 inches and in the south side about 6 or 8 inches. This will give a slope to the south. If the pit is used the frame must extend to the bottom; if not, the frame is merely laid on the manure. The frames are made just large enough to hold as many sash, (3 ft. by 6 ft.) laid crosswise, as are needed. Durable wood and good glass only should be used in the construction of the hot bed.

A few days before the seed is sowed, the pit is filled to within a few inches of the top with manure which has begun to ferment. The manure should be well compacted. The last few inches of the pit should be filled in with earth, if the seed is put right into the soil, five or six inches are necessary; if the seeds are sown in flats and these placed in the beds, two or three inches should be sufficient. Manure should be banked around the outside of the frame. The fermenting manure generates heat which warms the earth sufficiently to germinate the seed and grow the plants.

## Preparation of the Soil

The preparation of the garden soil is a matter of first importance. The outcome of any garden is dependent largely upon the condition of the soil at planting time and during the growing period.

When possible, plowing should be done in the fall. This will clear the land of the remains of old vegetables, and if manure has been applied just preceding the operation, decomposition will be assisted. Fall plowing also tends to cause the soil to dry out earlier in spring, as well as to kill many insects through exposure. To have the ground fit as early as possible in spring is essential for best results. Valuable time is saved by getting much of the preparatory work done in fall. The plow, the disk and spring tooth harrows, and a planker are the best implements for getting the soil into proper condition. The farmer will, of course, use manure in preference to commercial fertilizers. This should be applied in far greater quantities for garden than for field crops. Many vegetables require a high state of fertility before they will produce satisfactorily and all are benefitted by an ample supply of plant food. From 25 to 40 tons may be considered an average application per acre with market gardeners. Commercial fertilizers are used with some crops to supplement the manure. In growing vegetables, well rotted manure is preferable to green manure.

In working the soil, as much horse labor as possible should be taken advantage of. Cultivation should always be carried on frequently and thoroughly. Labor will really be less in the end and the crops will make a better growth when the farmer is careful to keep his ground from baking even to a slight extent and free from weeds. The cultivation before the seed is sown should, of course, be deep, but as the plants increase in size, it should gradually become shallower. A narrow tooth cultivator and a wheel hoe are the most acceptable and economical tools to use during the growing period.

The work of hand weeding may be reduced appreciably by using manures which do not contain many weed seeds. A deep cultivation just previous to the seed planting will destroy many young weeds and give the vegetables at least an even chance in the struggle. Frequent tillage helps to reduce the amount of hand labor, as does also the use of a wheel hoe which may be pushed close to the vegetable row. Weeds may be pulled and thinning done at the same time, thus including the two in one operation.

## Planting

After a person has planned his garden definitely and knows just what seeds and how many are to be sown at certain times, the hardest part of planting is done. When the soil is in the right condition for germination, the actual work will not be difficult. The smaller seeds are placed in shallow drills, covered with a thin coating of soil and then thoroughly firmed. Peas and beans are planted somewhat deeper. If a rain follows the planting, the resulting crust should be rolled down and pulverized as young seedlings can get through such a covering only with difficulty. Care should be exercised in laying out the rows, as straight ones are more conveniently cultivated and are more pleasing to the eye.

While seed should be tested before being planted so that the percentage of germination can be at least approximately determined, a more than sufficient quantity of seed for a proper stand should be sown. Untoward weather or soil conditions may unexpectedly arise to reduce the germination or thin out the young plants, or insect depredations may result in destroying large numbers of them, hence it is advisable to sow the seed thickly. Experience and judgment will tell best the proper quantities.

The time for transplanting from the hot beds to the open will vary with the soil and temperature requirements of the particular crop. In transplanting, it is desirable that the root system be disturbed as little as possible. When it is possible, a ball of earth should be moved with the plant. Very often plants are allowed to grow in small boxes or other retainers, which will allow the entire piece of earth to be set along with the plant, thus keeping the root system intact. Transplants are set slightly deeper than they stood in the seed bed When setting the plants in the open ground, care should be taken that they do not become dried out. They are inserted in holes usually made with a dibble and at the required distance from each other. The earth should be well firmed about the roots. If the soil is dry, it should be moistened, epecially around the roots of each plant. By clipping off a portion of the leaves, a better balance is maintained between top and root. This reduces transpiration and partially prevents wilting.

Tomatoes planted in boxes so that roots may be kept intact in transplanting

Thinning is a necessary operation in the garden if best results are to be obtained. The weaker plants and those which are being crowded are removed. This allows a better and more uniform development of the remaining plants.

## Cultural Directions

Different vegetables naturally require different environment and different handling. Some will need a rich soil, others will do well in ordinary ground; frequent tillage is indispensable to good development with some, ordinary care will do for others, some must have extra work performed, such as providing support as for Lima beans, tomatoes, and late growing peas, or blanching as is practised with cauliflower, celery and a few others. Unless a farmer has the time for such work it is advisable that he grow only those crops to which he can give sufficient attention. Information regarding insects and diseases, varieties or further cultural directions can be obtained by writing the Experiment Station at Wooster or the College of Agriculture at Columbus.

The cultural directions that follow are general and are intended to deal but briefly with such points as planting time, length of season, soil requirements and handling.

# Small Fruits

Grapes—These do well on a variety of soils. Planting and pruning should be done during the dormant season. As the grapes bear on new wood, each season's growth can be cut back to one or two buds. Grapes need to be trimmed.

Raspberries and Blackberries—The canes should be tipped when they reach a height of from 20 to 24 inches in order to make them branch out and grow bushlike. Canes which have fruited should be removed.

Currants and Gooseberries—These will do well in a heavier soil than raspberries and blackberries will grow in. The year's growth may be cut back severely and the canes renewed at least every three years.

Strawberries—May be set 18 to 24 inches in the row. The vines may be fruited two years. A heavy mulch should be applied before freezing weather sets in. Crop rotation should be practised to combat insects.

All the above small fruits respond to good cultivation and fertilization.

# Vegetables

Asparagus—Roots may be set 1½ feet apart in a trench 8 inches deep. Plant should be covered gradually during the summer. This requires heavy fertilizing and plenty of humus, and good cultivation. The shoots may be cut the second year.

Beans—These do best on a fertile soil. Nearly all garden kinds, with the exception of Lima beans, may be planted when first danger of frost is over. Lima beans should not be planted till the warm weather prevails; unless the smaller growing kinds are grown, some method of support must be devised. Cultivation should be thorough but shallow. Thin wax beans to 1 foot; pole beans to 3 feet.

Beets—Seed may be sown from early spring till the middle of a late summer. Cultivation should be shallow. This is a vegetable of easy culture. Thin to 9 inches.

Cabbage—Needs plenty of moisture and an abundance of plant food. May be started under glass and transplanted for early cabbage or the seed sown in the open when weather becomes warm. Set plants from 1½ to 2 feet apart.

Cauliflower—Same as for cabbage. Outside leaves should be tied over the top in order to blanch the vegetable.

Carrots—Seed may be sown as early as ground can be worked. Do best in a sandy loam soil. Easy to grow. Thin to 6 inches.

Celery—Seed may be started under glass for early crop or in the open in spring for late crop. Do best in muck soil. Fertilize heartily with manure and nitrate of soda. Must be blanched with boards or by killing the soil. Thin or transplant to 6 or 8 inches.

Cucumber—Plant in hills 6 feet apart, latter part of May. Sometimes started in greenhouses for sake of earliness. Soil should be fertilized around the hill. Cultivate as late as possible.

Cauliflower tied up for blanching

Celery banked for blanching

Eggplant—Does best on rich, sandy soil. Started in green houses or hotbeds transplanted in summer. Should be eaten while tender. Thin to 2½ or 3 feet.

Kohlrabi—Of easy culture. Seed sown either in hot bed or open. Frequent tillage is essential. Becomes woody if allowed to grow too long. Thin to about 1 foot.

Lettuce—A cool weather crop. May be forced under glass or planted in the open early in the season. Requires fertility and good cultivation. Grow in spring or fall. Thin to 8 inches.

Muskmelons—Do best in a light, rich soil. Plant in open only after warm weather is present in either hills or drills. Thin to about 6 feet. Fertilize in hills. About two plants to the hill are preferred. Cultivation should be continued until the vines become injured.

Onions—Soil must be rich and well supplied with humus. Can be grown from seed or sets planted in open ground or transplanted from hot beds about the middle of April. Thinning and frequent cultivation are necessary.

Parsley—Seeds sown early in spring. Thin to 6 or 8 inches. Does best in a moist, fertile soil.

Parsnips—Sow seed early in spring as the crop takes a whole season to mature. Light soils are preferable. Thin to about 6 or 7 inches.

Peas—Cool weather crop, so that seed is sown early. Does best in a cool, moist soil with plenty of humus. Fall crop may be planted in

August. Plant seed 5 or 6 inches deep covering an inch or two at a time, Fall varieties have to be supported.

Peppers—Warm, deep, moist fertile soil is needed. Not planted till weather is warm. Grow about 1½ feet apart.

Radish—Early grown, cool weather crop.. May be grown in spring or fall. Light, moist soil is desirable. Thin to three inches.

Rhubarb—A hardy perennial which does well on any deep, rich soil. Either seeds or roots are planted early in spring. As the plant needs large amounts of water, thorough tillage is necessary. Thin to three or four feet. Same directions as for kohlrabi.

Rutabaga—Same directions as for kohlrabi.

Salsify—Same directions as for parsnips. Thin to six inches.

Spinach—Requires a moist fertile soil containing plenty of organic matter. Give constant cultivation. Thin to six inches.

Squash—May be started under glass or planted in the open in hills when the weather is quite warm. Thin to two or three plants to the hill. Cultivate as for cucumbers. The hills should be spaced six or seven feet apart.

Sweet Corn—Sow in drills and thin to ten or twelve inches. Cultivation the same as for field corn.

Sweet Potato—Loose, well drained, retentative soil is necessary. Planting is done only in warm weather. Cultivation should begin immediately. Space at about eighteen inches.

Tomato—Warm weather crop started under glass and set about the first of June. Does well on a variety of soils. Space at about three feet in a row. Clean cultivation is necessary.

Turnip—Grows best in a light, moist, fertile soil. Sow the seed in early spring or late summer. Thin to five or six inches.

Watermelon—Warm weather and a warm sandy soil well supplied with humus is conducive to best growth. Fertilizer should be applied to the hill. Cultivation is the same as is given similar crops. Space the hills at about six feet.

Many of the above fruits and vegetables may be stored over winter, giving an assortment the year round. Some will need special attention, others are easily kept over long periods. They are carried over winter in various ways.

Such vegetables as cucumbers, cauliflower, beets, peppers, tomatoes. etc., may be pickled. The small fruits and rhubarb, corn, peas, and beans are usually canned. Beets, carrots, parsnips, rutabaga, salsify, turnips, kohlrabi, cabbage, celery, parsley, onions, beans, pumpkins, squashes, Irish and sweet potatoes, can be kept in a fresh state. If vegetables are to be stored over winter, plans must be made which are designed to bring the particular vegetables to maturity at about the proper time.

Cabbage and the various root crops should be stored in a cool, moist place, or they may be kept in outdoor pits. They may be piled up and covered with enough dirt to prevent severe freezing. Onions must be kept in a cool, dry place. Celery may be covered over with damp soil and put away in a cellar. Such crops as squash, sweet potatoes, pumpkins. etc., must be placed in a warm room if they are expected to keep up very long.

In buying seeds for the home garden, the aim should be to get seed of purity and quality. Quality should count for more than quantity. Seeds should be purchased from reputable firms, that have the name of putting out seeds that are true to name and viable. Good seed is the foundation of a satisfactory garden. High priced novelties and high priced varieties should be planted only with discretion, the standard varieties usually proving the best in the end. Seed catalogues usually tell the proper amounts to buy for a given space.

## Varieties of Vegetables

While individuals have their own ideas about varieties, and properly so, the following list is given as a suggestion of those which have done well in Ohio. A combination of early and late varieties will often give a more continuous supply.

Asparagus—Palmetto, Early Giant, Argeteuil.

Beans (wax)--Refugee Wax, Golden Wax, Saddleback Wax.

Beans (green)—Bountiful, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, Black Valentine.

Beans (Lima)—Henderson's Bush, King of the Garden, Forkhook.

Beans (Pole)—Kentucky Wonder.

Beets—Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red, Early Model.

Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield, Succession, Market Gardener No. 2, Copenhagen.

Cauliflower—Early Snowball, Dry Weather.

Carrots—Chantenay, Oxheart, Danvers Half Long.

Celery—Golden Self Blanching, Giant Golden Heart, Giant Pascal, Chard, Lucullus.

Corn (sweet)—Golden Bantam, Peep O'Day, Columbus Market, Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen.

Cucumbers—Emerald, Cumberland, White Spine, Boston Pickling.

Egg Plant—Black Beauty, New York Improved.

Kale—Dwarf German.

Kohlrabi—Early White Vienna.

Lettuce—Grand Rapids, May King, Tennis Ball, Hanson, Morse.

Watermelons—Cuban Queen, Colis Early, Fordhook Early.

Muskmelons—Rocky Ford, Miller's Cream, Tiptop, Netted Gem.

Onions—Prizetaker, Yellow Globe, Danvers, Egyptian.

Parsley—Moss curled.

Parsnips—Hollow Crown, Improved Guernsey.

Pumpkins—Large Cheese, Striped Cushow, Winter Luxury.

Peas—Sutton's Excelsior, Gradus, Improved Stratagem, Carter's Daisy.

Peppers—Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Tobasco.

Potato—Carmen No. 3, Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler, Rural New Yorker.

Radish—Scarlet Globe, Earliest White, Long Black Spanish.

Rhubarb—Victoria, Linneus.

Salsify—Sandwich Island.

Spinach—Long Standing, Victoria.

Squash—Mammoth White Bush, Ford Hook, Golden Hubbard, Warted Hubbard, Summer Crookneck.

Tomato—Bonny Best, Earliana, Globe, Stone, June Pink.

Turnip—Purple Top, Strap Leaf, White Egg.

The accompanying plan for a garden is given only as a suggestion. Garden plans will vary with the desires of the owners and all owners will differ from each other. Planting dates in the northern part of the State will naturally be later than those in the southern, and those mentioned are approximate only. Plans which are made so that a continuous supply of produce can be expected with as much saving in time and labor as possible, are good and sufficient.

### FIRST PLANTING (While plants are yet dormant.)

Row 1: 200 feet Grapes (10 foot space with vines set 8 feet apart.)

Row 2: 100 feet Red and Black Raspberries—100 feet Blackberries, (8 foot space with Raspberries 5 feet apart and Blackberries 6 feet apart.)

Row 3: 100 feet Currants, 100 feet Gooseberries, (6 foot space with bushes 5 feet apart.)

Row 4-5: 200 feet Strawberries, (rows 3½ feet apart, plants 1½ feet apart in row.)

### SECOND PLANTING (First part of April.)

Row 6: 100 feet Asparagus, 100 feet Rhubarb.

Row 7: 100 feet Parsnips, 50 feet Salsify, 50 feet Parsley.

Row 8: 50 feet Radish, 50 feet Lettuce, 50 feet Onion sets, 50 feet Spinach, (followed by celery about July 1.)

Row 9: 100 feet White Onions. 100 feet Yellow Onions.

Row 10: 75 feet Early Beets, 25 feet Kohlrabi, 50 feet Turnips, 50 feet Carrots.

Row 11-12: 200 feet Early Potatoes, (followed by Turnips, Aug. 1.)

Row 13: 200 feet Early Peas.

Row 14: 75 feet Muskmelon, 50 feet Watermelon, 75 feet Cucumbers, (6 feet apart and planted latter part of May.)

## THIRD PLANTING (Middle of April.)

Row 15: 100 feet Early Dwarf Wrinkled Peas, 100 feet Late Dwarf Peas.

Row 16: 75 feet Early Cabbage Plants, 2 feet apart, 50 feet Cauliflower, 50 feet Lettuce, 25 feet Radish. (Lettuce and Radish, followed by Beets latter part of June.)

## FOURTH PLANTING (First part of May.)

Row 17: 50 feet Cabbage seed, 75 feet String Beans, 75 feet Carrots.

Row 18: 100 feet Extra Sweet Corn, 100 feet Second Early Sweet Corn, (followed by Pole Beans about first of June.)

## FIFTH PLANTING (About the middle of May.)

Row 19; Tomatoes, (4 foot space with plants 3 feet apart in row.)

Row 20-21-22-23: Late Potatoes (rows spaced 3 feet apart.)

Row 24: 100 feet Lima Beans, 100 feet String Beans.

Row 25: 200 feet Early Sweet Corn, (2 varieties.)

Row 26: 200 feet Late Sweet Corn, (2 varieties.)

Row 27: 50 feet Summer Squash, 75 feet Winter Squash, 75 feet Pumpkin, (plants spaced 6 feet apart.)

## SIXTH PLANTING (About the first of June.)

Row 28: 125 feet Sweet Potatoes, 25 feet Peppers, 50 feet Egg Plant. All rows are 2½ feet apart unless otherwise specified.